Mr. Breckinridge's letter of acceptance i not limited by the caution which, since the time of Clay, has been the policy of the candidates of the Opposition, lest they might say some thing which could be made a practicable breach for the assaults of the other party. Mr. Breckinridge's position required no such timidity. Nominated by the South, on the just and only representative principle that the Democratic States should control a Democratic nomination, and free from that antislavery pressure which forces Northern Democrats into duplicity and double-faced platforms, nothing less was expected from Mr. Breckinridge than a clear declaration of the rights which the South claim in the Union, with a plain statement of the principles on which they are formed.

This expectation Mr. Breckinridge has undertaken to fill. The principles which he has laid down as the Southern, the Democratic, and the only national ground, we propose briefly to examine. These are that the Union is a Confederacy of equal sovereign States for the purposes enumerated in the Constitution. The Territorial Governments are not sovereign. The Federal Government holds the Territories in trust for all the States. Whatever is held as property in any of the States, they have a constitutional right to take into the Territories, and it is the duty of the General Government to secure them in the enjoyment of this property in the Territories, as every where else within its jurisdiction "Nothing less than sovereignty can destroy or impair the rights of person or prop-"The Territorial Governments are subordinate and temporary, and not sovereign; hence they can not destroy or impair the rights of persons or property."

It has usually been held that governments were formed to protect persons and property; but Mr. Breckinridge declares that sovereignty can destroy rights of persons and property The Constitution declares that no person shall be deprived of liberty or property without due process of law. This is well enough understood, and has also been judicially in terpreted. Legislating a person out of his property is not a process of law. A person can only be deprived of his property by the judgment of a Court. The only case in which Government can take private property is for the public use and necessity; and then only by making due compensation to the owner. The right of sovereignty to destroy rights of property does not exist in any organized government on earth, either civilized or savage. It is rather a strange doctrine to be laid down by a candidate for the Presidency of a Republic.

Mr. Breckinridge says:

"It follows that the citizens of all the States may enter the Territories of the Union with their property, of whatever kind, and enjoy it during the territorial condition without let or hindrance, either by Congress or by the subordinate Territorial Governments."

This claims that the right of property is slaves is the same as in any other property and that the citizen of a slave State has a right to take his slave property any where that he could take any other property, and to be protected in its enjoyment by all branches of the Federal Government. It is a logical principle, if Mr. Breckinridge will abide by its logical consequences. But he declares that after this property has been taken to the Territories and has become established there under Federal protection, a change from a territorial condition to a State sovereignty may destroy it. Is other property subject to this contingency? Can the same change destroy rights of property in cattle, which the citizen of a slave State has brought into a Territory? can it in his farm? If it can, then the institutions of the Kingdom of Dahomey would be an improvement on our republican institutions. If it can not, then Mr. Breckinridge himself admits a distinction between slave property and other property; by which property in slaves is subject to legislative prohibition, while other property is not; and if it is thus subject, why may not according to his own positions, Congress, the representative of all the sovereign States in its government of the Territories, exercise this prohibition?

Mr. Douglas in his Dorr letter-the very letter which Senator Pugh says was so defiant a declaration of his principles that it was the means of defeating his nomination in the South-refused to be nominated on any platform which conceded to slave property in the Territories any greater protection than it provided for other property. This concedes the same rights to slave property as to other property, and the same protection. What is the same protection? Why, adequate protection. Laws to protect property vary according to its nature. Laws to protect property in horses and other cattle differ from those to protect property in land and houses. Similar protection is adequate protection, adapted to the nature of the property, and certainly if other property can not be destroyed by the change from a territorial to a State government, slave property can not. Thus Mr. Douglas, in his Dorr letter, conceded a broader claim than even Senator Davis, or any of the most conservative statesmen of the South, have ever advanced; yet his nomination was defeated in the South by that letter, and a man nominated as a peculiar representative of the claims of the South, who declares that rights of property constitutionally acquired in the Territories, may be abolished by a change into a State sovereignty.

The most radical of the practical antislavery people content themselves with the ultimatum that slavery shall be excluded by Congressional legislation from the Territories. This does not abolish rights of property, but proposes to restrict them within present limits. Those who enjoy this right of property in the States now, will enjoy it just the same under the exclusion from the Territories. But Mr. Breckinridge says this would be an unconstitutional discrimination against the rights of the States and the property of their citizens in the Territories. But this, which is called Abolitionism, would be a tender mercy to the South, compared with a Government which affords its delusive protection, to induce their property into the Territories, and when it has perhaps overcome the difficulties of the wilderness, and become established, by the hocus-pocus from Territory to State, destroys this property, as Mr. Breckinridge says only a sov-

ereignty can do.

If the system is intended for practical operation, it is a system for organized rob-

bery: first, decoying the victim within reach by a pretense of protection. If it is no intended for practical operation, it is only another element of slavery agitation, having aim beyond party success.

Mr. Breckinridge says: "Inexorable logic, which works its steady way through clouds and passion, compels the country to meet the issue."

If logic is inexorable, the case of Mr Breckinridge is parlous. It is a simple thing to appeal to party dogmas and prejudices and quite young men may be nominated for the Presidency by disrupted Conventions; but it is a different thing to handle "inexorable logic.'

He remarks, also:

"It has been necessary, more than once in our history, to pause and solemnly assert the true character of this Government." And after pausing, Mr. Breckinridge solemnly asserts that the true character of

this Government is that sovereignty may destroy rights of property.

By this inexorable logic, 100,000 per ple in a Territory have no power over slave property, except to protect it; neither has Congress. But the people of a Territory, who can not legislate against slav-ery, may legislate themselves into the shape of aState Legislature, and then they can legislate slavery out of existence. What a wonderful power has sprung into being from this metaphysical change, which did not exist in the world before! Congress had no power, and the people of the Territory had no power; but between the two, under a sort of cloudy mystification, such as Jove is said to have ometimes found convenient in his family affairs, the power is generated, and springs like another Minerva, fully armed upon earth, to destroy rights of property.

New Publications.

God, Religion, and Immortality: an Ora-ion, delivered at the Paine Celebration, in incinnati, Sunday, January 29, 1860. By comph. Tenst. The foregoing is the title of a pamphlet of sixty-three pages, recently issued, and for

sale at 160 Vine and 218 Fifth-streets, the author of which, with some appearance of truth, professes to have gone as far beyond Thomas Paine, as Thomas Paine did beyond the evangelical theology of his day. The creed of Mr. Paine, as laid down at the be ginning of his Age of Reason, is: "I believe n one God and no more; and I hope for hapineas beyond this life." God, Religion, and an Eternal World, are presented by this author as the three great fundamental errors of that production.

It is common with such as by profession are supposed to be wise in the counsels of Heaven, to visit upon the speculative atheist a much greater severity of denunciation than s accorded to the merely practical one. He who denies God with his mouth or with his pen is holden to be a wretch, to be shunned, as beyond the pale of redemption, while he who simply does it in his daily conduct, is by comparison, looked upon as in a pretty hopeful condition. Whether this rule is just, is not for us to decide; but if it should happen to be so, the state of the author of the campblet before us is, as all who read it will admit, perilous.

Between that faith which accepts as infalible all that the Church teaches for doctrine, and the point at which Mr. Treat has arrived, there is good orthodox authority for the opinion that there is logically no tenable opinion that there is logically no tenable command of an army which had neither disground. This is the view taken by the cipline, nor permanency, nor proper arms, elder of the Christian Churches—the one laiming apostolic authority; and also the one presented and enforced with great earnstness and learning by Mr. Mansell, in his Limits of Religious Thought-a late work which has attained a wide celebrity in Protestant Christendom, and which has been ac cented by many able and pious divines as the

end of controversy. If this is true, the pamphlet before us, al-If this is true, the pamphlet before us, al-though very bold and ungracious in its style and language, is no more dangerous to re-ligion than many works professedly religious.

With Washington for the military chief, with ligion than many works professedly religious, including the entire body of literature upon what is called Natural Theology and Chris tian Evidences. Nay, it may be much less so, as open war is much better than covert treason, or cowardly and temporising councils. Mankind, in Christian countries, read a vast amount of skepticism, under the impression that it is orthodoxy; and thereby their faith is insensibly undermined. In the work before us, such mistakes are not likely

to occur. According to the current providential the ories, Heaven should have punished this bold plasphemer, by stopping his mouth while in the utterance of his treasons; but as it did not see fit to do it, and, on the contrary, permitted him to go on and spread the contagion still wider, by putting his words in print, we choose to take the hint from its forbearance, and refrain from denunciation. est, peradventure, providence, having some end in allowing such publications, of which we have not been advised, should find us arrayed against its decrees, and make us pay dear for our unauthorized interference.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Vernacular To the Editors of the Daily Press : To the Editors of the Daily Press:

This word has twice, at least, appeared in the Commercial in connection with the very learned discussions respecting the "Holystone." First, Prof. Cooper puts it in the mouth of Mr. W. D. B. as applying to Dr. Lilienthal; as it so happens that it is not generally known that Dr. Lilienthal is over 2,000 years old, which he must be, if the Hebrew is his vernacular, would it not be well for W D. B. to ascertain that fact and give the particulars of his long and necessarily interesting life, to the world? The same word is used in this morning's Commercial in the communication of B. F. Pexotto, as relating to Moses. Now, as Moses was born in Egypt, and was educated in all the learning of the Egyptians, it follows that the engraving on the Holy-stone must be in the Egyptian tongue. If this should be so, and people are familiar with it, may we not promise ourselves to luxuriate yet over the literary treasures of Egypt, or this age learn of the ancient religion and sciences in the "vernacular" of Osiris or Hermes?

A. B. C.

GREAT DROUTH IN TEXAS,-The Grimes

County Texian, of late date says: County Texion, of late date says:

Very nearly three months have now elapsed since we were blessed with rain, and although such an untoward condition of things would, in almost any other locality, have cut off the crop entirely, we will make an ample sufficiency of the "staff of life" for breadstoff. This proves the quality of our land, and its power to yield a crop under the most adverse circumstances. Our cotton crops now begin to suffer, and the plants are shedding their forms and young bolls most rapidly. Unless favored with timely showers, this, like the corn crop, must be very short.

Mns. Srows's New Noves.—Mrs. Stowe, it is now said, has completed the new story on which she has been at work for a year past. Some of her admirers, who have seen the manuscript, pronounce it soperior to any of her former productions. It may be looked for in the Atlantic Menthly,

The Latest News BY TELEGRAPH.

Naw York, July 16.—A fire broke out at noon in the iron railway factory of Van Dassell, in Pig-alley, and soon communicated to the extensive stables of the New York Ice Company, which in a few minutes were destroyed. The fire thence attacked the buildings on Charles, Washington and Perrystreets, consuming or materially injuring ten two-story dwellings on Charles-street, damaging every house on Washington from Charles to Perry, nine in number, and almost entirely destroying eleven buildings on Perry-street, from No. 138 to No. 158 inclusive. One hundred and fifty families are rendered houseless. Loss \$100,000; fully insured. From New York

The Chicago Zouaves went through a splendid drill at Madison-square to-day. They visit Brooklyn to-morrow.

Political News. DAVENPORT, Iowa, July 16.—A call appears this morning for a Breckinridge meeting, to be held August 15, signed by Austin Corbin, Jno. Johns, Geo. H. Parker, and many other prominent Democrats of the State.

Sr. Louis, July 16.—The Democratic County Convention to-day nominated a full ticket, including J. R. Barrett for Congress by acclamation, and General Frost, for State Senator. Colonel Bogy, the principal com-petitor of General Frost, withdraw, and made Breckinridge speech outside; announcing simself as an independent candidate. The convention was not harmonious.

Railroad Accident. Columbus, Onio, July 16.—A freight train going East on the Central Ohio Road ran through a bridge this evening, over Olam Creek, three miles from this city. The engine and two cars went through. James Morrow, the fireman, and a stranger, whose name was unknown, were killed. James Mulnex, the engineer, was badly injured. A new bridge was being put in, not quite finished, and some thing gave way.

Santa Fe Mall. INDEPENDENCE, Mo., July 16.—The New Mexican mail arrived this evening with dates to the 2d instant. Nothing of importance from Santa Fe. The Indians in the neighborhood of Pawnee Fork were troublesome; John Cunningham and Christian Krouse were killed by them, and the house of a Mr. Thompson set on fire.

Arrival of Minister McLane MOBILE, July 15.—The United States sloop of war *Brooklyn* has arrived here. Mr McLane, our Minister to Mexico, is a passenger.

Character of Washington, Adams and

Franklin.
These passages concerning these distinguished characters are from the recently-pub ished volume of Bancroft's History of the United States:

"A kind of destiny has thrown me upon this service," thus Washington announced "the cutting stroke of his departure" to his wife, whose miniature he wore on his breas trom the day of his marriage to his death. On the 23d of June, a day after Congress heard the first rumors of the battle at Charlestown, he was escorted out of Philadelphia by the Massachusetts delegates and many others with music, officers of militia, and a cavalcade of light horse in uniform. "I, poor creature," said John Adams, as he returned from this "pride and pomp of war," "I, worn out with scribbling for my bread and my liberty, low in spirits and weak in health, must leave others to wear the laurels I have sown; others to eat the bread which I have earned." To his brother Washington wrote confidingly: "I bid adieu to every kind of domestic ease, and embark on a wide ocean, boundless in its prospect, and in which, perhaps, no safe harbor is to be found." He went forth not to eat the bread, still less to wear the honors of others, but to hazard his fame and life in the of light horse in uniform. "I, poor creature. others, but to hazard his fame and life in the nor experienced officers; encouraged only b nor experienced officers; encouraged only by the hope that by self-sacrifice he might unbar the gates of light for mankind.

On the 15th of October, the committee from Congress arrived at the camp. Franklin, who was its soul, brought with him the con-viction that the American people, though they might be made to suffer, could never be

beaten into submission; that a separation from Britain was inevitable. His presence in the camp, within sight of his native town Franklin for the leading adviser from gress, the conference with the New England Commissioners, notwithstanding all difficul-ties, harmoniously devised a scheme for formties, harmoniously devised a scheme for forming, governing and supplying a new army of about 23,000 men, whom the General was authorized to enlist without delay. The proposed arrangements, in all their details, had the aspect of an agreement between the army, the Continental Congress and the New England colonies; their successful execution depended on those four colonies alone.

A SATIRICAL DUCHESS .- A Scottish noble A SATIRICAL DUCHERS.—A Scottish nobleman, of no bright parts, chatting once with the Duchess of Devonshire, she asked how it happened that the Scots in general made a much better figure from home than in Scotland. "Oh," said he, "nothing is so easily accounted for. For the honor of the nation persons are stationed at every egress to see that none but men of abilities leave the country." "Then," answered she, "I suspect your lordship was smugaled." try." "Then," answere lordship was smuggled."

HOME INTEREST.

Clothes renovated and repaired, 120 W. Sixth.

#6" Clothing renovated and repaired, 59 E. Third. ## CARPENTER'S cheap Pictures, 20 Fifth-street.

APP Picrouss for ten cents. Johnson's Gallery, mer If you want a situation, advertise in the

DAILY PRESS. Nos. 343 and 271 Western-row.

Nos. 343 and 271 Western-row.

Nos. 343 and 271 Western-row.

Nos. Applicant's mammoth Gallery, corner Fifth and Main. Mark the place.

je9-tf

Examine the Photographs at APPLEDATE'S corner Fifth and Main. Mark the place, jeg-tf

No. 30 West Fourth-street, is daily crowded by those in search of good Likenesses. Call in. MST CAMPAIGN MEDALS.—A new and beautiful Medal, containing melainotype likenesses of Lincoln and Hamilia, and other candidates for the Presidential chair, just received and for sale by J. L. DRAKE & Co., 11 West Fourth-st. Agents wanted.

see If you want a good Picture, call at the south west corner of Sixth-street and Central-avenue Pictures taken and put in nice gilt frames for twenty-five cents; in cases for twenty cents. Bring on the

DIED.

MANN—Monday morning. July 18, at 3 o'clock, Rachel Mann, in the sixty-sixth year of her age. The funeral will take place at 3 o'clock, F. M., (aly 17, 1866, from the residence of her won-in-law, ohn it. Blar, north side of Fifth-street, four doors and of Main, in Govington, Kv. The friends of the amily are invited to attend without further notice. [ch. Times.]

JEWELL—July 16, 1869, Margaret Hoss, aged nin months, daughter of Sarah A. and R. C. Jewell. The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at 9% o'clock, this morning from John street, between Eighth and Chestenii, without fur ther notice. (cit. Times.)

Wedding and Visiting Cards,

Mode of Astificial Fight Bernder, —Mr. E. C. Kellogg went out in the Adriatic, on Saturday, for France, to procure all the scientific and practical information in regard to artificial fish breeding it is possible to obtain, by visiting establishments for that purpose in France, and also, probably, in Switzerland and Bavaria. If successful in obtaining valuable information on this subject, Mr. Kellogg will, on his return, be joined by Col. Colt, in the work of furnishing a regular establishment here or in East-Hartford, for the propagation of fish—beginning with trout. Mr. Kellogg has already succeeded in producing by artificial means about 1,600 trout, which are now doing well. A small stream in East Hartford has been used for this purpose. Messrs, Ives and Kellogg are building, in another quarter of East Hartford, some dams for ponds, which will probably be devoted to this purpose, if it once tairly starts. Mr. Kellogg means to return in season to begin operations the coming fall.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A RARE CHANCE FOR YOUNG MEN

THE OWNER OF THE BRAUTITHE owner of the selling yath AMERICA,
now authored above Newport Ferry, Kentucky side,
will depose of now shares at \$25 each. Any one
desiring to take an interest and enjoy this delighttul exercise will asidress Box 902, Poatomes, giving
rull name and residence, as none other will receive
attention.

TINION MEN OF THE SEVENTEENTH WARD, ATTENTION—All
those in favor of the Constitution and endurement of
the flowers and the constitution and endurement of
the flowers and the constitution and EVERETT
to the ward the constitution of the series of the constitution of

ARIERICAN CONTINENTALS,
ATTENTION—All Commissioned Officers of the Companies attached to the A. C. Regiment are hereby ordered to meet at the Armory
of Wayne Continentals, on Western-row, north to
of Ninth-street, THIS (Tweeday) EVENING, July 17,
1890. By order of A. E. JONES, Commandant,
W. G. Kyle, Scordary
Times copy and charge Press.

NOTICE. - INTENDING TO REns having goods at my stor uld request all persons having goods at my sto call and remore them.

J. MILLSON, Bonnet-bleacher, yll-f* 212 Vinc-st., Cincinnati, Obto.

WE BEG TO INFORM OUR friends that we shall resume business at the old stand as socia as we can repair damages, when we shall be happy to supply all with an inimitable bat.

187.4f No. 149 Main-street. Read, all who wish to get Rich !

A BOOK. CONTAINING INBYRUCTIONS how to make a fortune in a
few mouths, will be sent to any and all persons, or
receipt of their correct address and 20 cents in postage stamps. Address. J. P. DE LYSIE, AgenJobs-il. Box 1,244, Cincinnatt, Ohio.

F \$55. LADD, WEBSTER & CO.'S Sewing Machines! NEW STYLE JUST ISSUED AT \$55. 88 Call and see them at 89 West Fourth-et.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

GRAND EXCURSION

MONTREAL AND PORTLAND! FORMAL OPENING OF THE

Toledo, Detroit and Canada Line! CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON DAYTON AND MICHIGAN.

GRANDTRUNK Medical Services RAILROADS.

THIS GRAND OPENING HAVING been postponed until now, an opportunity is afforded to witness the reception of the Prince of Wales, the Illumination of the Victoria Bridge, Display of Pipworks, &c., at Montreal.

OHIO WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS

Round Trip Tickets via Columbus \$4. Little Miami & Columbus & Xenia

FARE REDUCED.

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON

RAILROADS. TUCKETS NOW ON SALE AT THE F. W. STRADER, General Ticket Agent.

PORTRAITS

CANDIDATES.

JUST PUBLISHED, IN THE BEST President and Vice-President.

With Liberal Discount to Agents. MIDDLETON, STROBRIDGE & CO.,

LIVHOGRAPHERS AND ENGRAVERS, oddfellows' Building, Citecinvati. REMOVAL.

JOHN H. PATRICK, MERCHANT TAILOR,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

LATE OF THE FIRM OF PATRICE &
LENSERING, has removed from No. 40 East
Fifth street to No. 216 Vine street, between Fifth
and Sixth streets, where he will continue the Tailoring Business as hereofore. The occasion suggests
the propriety of acknowledging the favors of the past,
A steady purpose to establish a trade upon such principles as would perpetuate the favor of customers has
net with grantifying success. Twelve years attention
to the configuent of customers, and to the acquisition
of the originant of customers, and to the acquisition
of the patron of the patronage of customers will be
duly appreciated.

1137-6

LOUGHRY'S PEACH DEPOT, No. 124 Fourth-st. Communical Office Building.

ON AND AFTER JULY 20, I WILL have a daily supply of Peaches during the seaon, for sale by the box or basket.

1917-am JOHN C. LOUGHRY.

JOHN CHURCH, JR.,

SUITS ALL!! N. D.I.A.N. A. P.O. L. IS. AND CINCINNATI Ralltond, Preight Department, Cincinnati, June 0, 1860. Mr. J. Burika, Agent: Pinase send in ne deren guerte of your EXCELSIOR FLUID INKS, with bill, and oblige (jylf-aw)

FINE OLD WINES. JUST RECEIVED, CSR ACKED COCOA AND COCOA-cracked Cocoa and Cocoa-shells. For sale, whole-sale and retail, by A. McDoNALD & Ob. 1917 S6 and Branch 249 West Fourthest.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

BELL AND EVERETT RATIFICATION MEETING

CINCINNATI.

-IN-

THE UNDERSIGNED, CITIZENS OF Ramilton County, Ohio, who are in favor of the election of the Hon. JOHN BELL and Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, for Precident and vices President of the United States, upon the National Platform of "The Constitution, the Union and the Engreeneest of the Laws," hereby units in a call for a Grand Mass Battlication Meeting of all Citzens opposed to the preent sectional strife, and in favor of the return to that concord and fraternal feeling which formerly characterized us as one people—to be held to Cincinnait, on THURGBAY EVENING, July 19, 1869, at the Fifth-street Market-space.

N Schillenger,
Frazer,
R. Royal,
M. Boyal,
B. Grunt,
has, P. Gilpin,
J. C. Murdock,
W. P. Witsee,
vonh B. Wells,
W. Wright,
ohn Mitchell,
ieo, J. Olark,
t. Cornabal,
as, A. Henshall,
ohn H. Davey,
W. McCilaughlin,
Ropes, Jr.
Jaffred Hopper,
Jatthew Palen,
ictor Baker,

E. B. Thomas.
W. H. Fierce,
Geo. Shillite, jr.,
R. A. Jonos.
James S. Auger,
Chas. H. Fox,
J. Y. Sempls.
Bon. W. Mason,
Jas. F. Irwin, jr.
E. Leighton,
E. Webb. Chas. H. McDongal, V. E. Collins.

C E. See, Wm. Hurrell, Harlow M. Me: Wm. Shay, John H. Law, John H. Law, Benj, Law, Wm. H. Li Wm. H. Little, F. G. Gregge, ice. W. Jones, ice. W. Jones, labert McKee, John Witner, John W. Beeslay, R. G. Page, ice. W. Dobbe, V. W. Wilmington, W. W. Willington, J. G. Winchell, H. V. Barringer, John H. Jackson, Jeanes S. Balley, E. B. Johnson, Gee. Brunson, A. S. Betts, Samuel Yurtee, j

A. B. Betts,
A. B. Betts,
A. B. Betts,
A. M. Betts,
J. A. Roylan,
J. H. Boylan,
Will Essey,
Chas. E. Hicks,
H. Sinclair,

obert Lewis, as. E. Wilson,

E. Ross, W. Given, S. Hopkins, W. Child, K. Batcheld Schuyler, L. Romer, J. Paddack, Babb.

C. Rebinson,
B. Wilson,
m. Wood,
C. Ross,
H. Cary,
H. Gary,
H. Moore,
R. Gray,
Baldock,
M. Wade,
Ohmer,
W. Hovoy,
chard Ashcea
McLond,
chard Lloyd,
W. Robson,
M. Mouscodes

M. P. Eilbern,
Abraham Palmer,
W. M. E. Palmer,
W. H. Halmer,
W. H. E. Pouter,
J. C. Lylin,
R. Foster,
Jone S. Johnson,
Jacob Educkl,
George H. Thomas,
John A. Lest,
George H. Johnson,
Jenny Bouter,
John A. Lest,
John A. Lest,
John A. Lest,
John A. Lest,
John M. Johnson,
John M. Johnson,
John M. Johnson,
John M. J. Johnson,
J. Milott,
F. Streeter,
J. Milott,
F. Streeter,
J. Milott,

Chas. Young.
L. T. Celling.
L. ee Smiley, Wolf Cohen, Prittan Roberts,

Sam. Akemyer,
Spence Wunder,
W. T. Shaw,
J. H. Hart,
S. Shingledeckor,
Samuel Howell,
John Authony,
D. M. Clark,
Lanc W. Parker,
A. Starbuck,
C. B. Greene,
W. S. Greene,
L. H. Greene,
I. A. Peel,
ieo. Stackhouse,
samuel McLaughlin
ohn Brown,

Geo. Stackhous
Samuel Mc Lau
John Brown,
John S. Hoppm
W. H. Thompe
J. A. Sayer,
R. Cameron,
B. R. Wilson,
H. W. Brown,
E. D. Lovell,
W. G. Taylor,
J. H. Sloop,

W. G. Taylor,
J. H. Sloop,
John Boake,
T. M. Carry,
B. H. Cost,
J. Anderson,
H. Ensign,
W. A. Beard,
J. C. Mill,
John L. Frisbie
Aaron Torrence
Ed. M. Bicknell
tiese W. Coliby.

J. H. Beard,
John Magneter,
John Magneter,
John Wagneter,
Wm. Jolly,
John Bette,
John Friend,
Chae, T. Forristall,
W. W. Winder,
J. S. McIntire,
Chae, Carpenter,
W. C. Mickman,
John Barnett,
J. M. Adeday,
J. B. Corbin,
John B. Minor,
J. M. Clark,

W. Perkins,

C. W. Perkins,
Robert Harper Bro
Jee, R. Miller,
H. Graff,
A. C. Brown,
Gharles Thorp,
J. Stricker,
Inde Harden,
W. B. Cheneweth,
W. A. Cortwey,
M. A. Cortwey,
M. A. Cortwey,
M. B. Massort,
J. M. Hodsen,
J. M. Hodsen,
J. M. Hodsen,
J. M. B. Bassett,
S. V. Hill,
David B. Hood,
Houry D. Kenper,
M. D. W. Loomis,
John P. Brashear,
J. B. C. Burte,
J. B. Bassort,
J. B. Bassort,
J. C. Burte,
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J. B. B. B. Bassort,
J. B. B. B. Bassort,
J. B. B. B. Basso

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